

Truman's Economic Program

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 6.—Major points of President Truman's legislative program to speed reconversion follow:

1. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION:

Congress must bring unemployment compensation in all states "up to adequate standards" of not less than a maximum of \$25 a week for 26 weeks.

2. FULL EMPLOYMENT:

Congress should speedily enact full employment legislation giving workers the "vital assurances" of steady employment.

3. MINIMUM WAGES:

Truman said that the 40-cent minimum of the Fair Labor Standards Act is inadequate, and that Congress should act to increase this standard to eliminate substandards of living.

4. FEPC:

Truman urged every effort to continue fair employment practices during reconversion and after, and said that it should be placed on "a permanent basis" through legislation.

5. HOUSING:

Truman recommended that Congress at an early date enact "broad and comprehensive housing legislation" embodying a program of from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 new homes a year to be built largely by private capital.

6. PUBLIC WORKS:

Rivers and harbors, flood control and reclamation projects, including Missouri and Arkansas Valley development projects, \$1,500,000,000 three-year highway program, federal grants for hospitals and health centers and construction of 3,000 new airports.

7. WARTIME CONTROLS:

President Truman made it clear that many war controls must be continued. OPA, he said, must continue to resist pressures for higher prices. Pats, oils and sugar have to continue on the ration list. He urged Congress to continue the Second War Powers Act.

8. WAR POWERS:

In line with a ruling from Attorney General Tom Clark, the President urged that Congress "do not yet adopt a resolution proclaiming the termination of the war" in order to prevent automatic expiration of some wartime legislation.

9. LABOR DISPUTES:

The President announced he will shortly call a conference of labor and industry to minimize labor disputes. He said that "short-sighted management" should not use this opportunity to cut wages and fight labor unions and that labor leaders should not permit widespread strikes.

10. U.S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICES:

Congress should act to keep employment services offices from returning to state control within 90 days as provided under law in order to provide mechanism for finding jobs for veterans and displaced war workers.

11. AGRICULTURE:

The Agriculture Department is planning another full production year to meet demands for food here and abroad. To aid farmers' reconversion, Truman urged strengthening government's support of price program and a well-rounded crop insurance program.

12. SELECTIVE SERVICE:

War veterans should be released as quickly as possible by continuing selective service for men between 18 to 26 and by removing restrictions on voluntary enlistments.

13. RESEARCH:

Congress should set up a single federal research agency to promote research

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TRUMAN REPORT CITES EMERGENCY

Presents 21-Point Program; Asks Swift Job Legislation

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—President Truman told Congress today that it must act swiftly and courageously to deal with the "great emergency" of reconversion.

In a 16,000-word message on reconversion problems, Truman outlined a 21-point legislative program, including a number of important proposals on the human side of reconversion.

"The next few months are crucial," Truman said. "What we do now will affect our life for decades to come."

Striking a parallel with the war emergency of four years ago, Truman said "we need have no undue fear if we exercise the same energy, foresight and wisdom as we did in carrying on the war and winning this victory."

The message was firm in stressing the need for prompt legislative action, but was conciliatory in tone to Congress. The reaction in labor circles was generally favorable, but

there was a widespread feeling that the test would come on what Truman and administration leaders would do to pressure a hostile and balky Congress.

High up on Truman's must list were the unemployment compensation bill assuring a maximum of \$25 a week for 26 weeks, and the full employment bill.

"Government must do its part and assist industry and labor to get over the line from war to peace," he said. "That is why I have asked for unemployment compensation legislation. That is why I now ask for full employment legislation."

ASKS PERMANENT FEPC

Stressed by Truman as part of his reconversion program was legislation providing a permanent FEPC, raising the minimum wage standards in the now "obsolete" wage and hour law and setting up a housing program of 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 dwelling units a year built largely with private funds.

Truman urged that Congress "amend the Fair Labor Standards Act by substantially increasing the minimum wage specified therein to a level which will eliminate substandards of living, and assure the maintenance of the health, efficiency and general well-being of workers."

OTHER PROPOSALS

Other policies urged by Truman were quick demobilization of armed forces no longer needed; cancellation and settlement of war contracts speedily; clearance of war plants; a holding of the line on prices and rents until fair competition becomes operable; holding wages in line where increases would bring inflationary price rises, but restoring collective bargaining where price ceilings would not be endangered; removing all wartime controls wherever possible, but keeping those necessary to reconversion and those tending toward inflation, and, finally, preventing rapid decrease of wage incomes or purchasing power.

"The major objective, of course, is to reestablish an expanded peacetime industry, trade and agriculture, and to do it as quickly as possible," he said.

Some wartime controls must be retained, he declared. Selective Service should be continued so that fresh blood can replace war-weary veterans, he said. Some foods must remain on the rationed list for some time, and the War Production Board will have to support the stabilization program so long as material shortages continue.

Truman asked Congress to refrain from declaring the war officially at an end, on the ground that an emergency still exists and that he needs to retain his war powers to cope with it.

Entire Jersey Town Joins Fight for Jobs

—See Page 4

Yanks Set to Occupy Tokyo

Half Million Men Also
To Stay in South Korea

—See Page 3

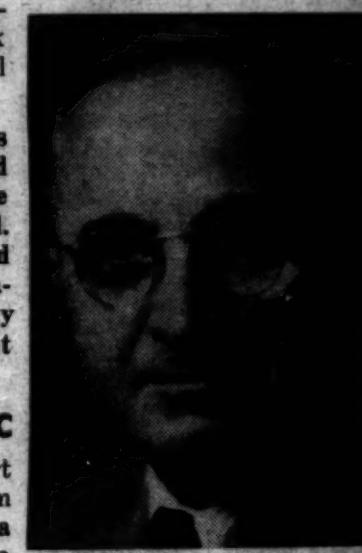
Put Heat on Congress

50 UE Workers at House Hearing
Tell Off Enemies of Right-to-Jobless

—See Page 2

Italian Americans Rap 'Times'

—See Page 3



PRESIDENT TRUMAN

50 UE Workers at Congress Hearing Put Heat on Foes of Jobless Aid

By ART SHIELDS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—A delegation of 50 rank and file war workers from the New York-New Jersey District of the United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers, CIO, brought new life to the fight for unemployment compensation here today. They appeared just as leaders of two congressional committees thought they had almost killed the bills.

Chairman Robert L. Doughton (D-NC) of the House Ways and Means Committee and Chairman Walter F. George (D-Ga) of the Senate Finance Committee, both foes of the unemployment compensation bills, which their committees have been considering, had been conferring on their next line of attack the day the delegation arrived.

The 50 UE members, including six Negroes, six war veterans and 15 women, had visited Senators, Representatives and Secretary of Labor Lewis Schwellenbach earlier in the day.

Later in the afternoon they filled a big section of the Ways and Means Committee room, while their leader, Edward J. Stewart, secretary-treasurer of District Four, and two rank and files testified.

Rep. Harold Knutson (R-Minn), who talked of bull whipping the unemployed two days ago, kept out of sight today.

Stewart said that 50,000 men and women of the 125,000 UE members in his district had been laid off since the Japanese surrender.

The UE leader was sharp with the critics of the bills. Congressmen, who have taken several weeks' vacation in wartime, should be the last to say that war workers wanted to take vacations on unemployment benefits, he said.

WORKERS TESTIFY

Dramatic testimony was given by Mrs. Blanch Triolio, Sperry Gyroscope worker of Brooklyn, whose husband is a 100 percent veterans disability case, and by Henry Booth, skilled Negro machinist from the Eastern Aircraft Division of General Motors, who lives in Orange, N. J.

"Twenty-five dollars may not seem much to you gentlemen," said Mrs. Triolio, a blonde young woman, "but to a woman who is the sole support of her family it means everything."

The money, she said, would feed the family until the Sperry plant reconvered for peace work.

Mr. Booth, a tall, broad-shouldered, bespectacled man, said he had acquired high skill at his trade during the war and that he felt it would be a waste to scrap what he had learned and take an unskilled job again.

Earlier Schwellenbach had expressed his interest in a proposal for severance pay—at the rates of one week of pay for each six months of work—which Stewart and several other delegates who visited his office presented.

The rate had been approved by the War Labor Board in various contracts.

When Schwellenbach wondered whether severance pay would amount to as much as unemployment compensation, the delegates pointed out that it was not a substitute for compensation, but an addition.

Delegates got Sen. Alexander Smith, New Jersey Republican, to ask his state's compensation chief, Mr. Judge, by wire why payments

had not been made since Victory Day. Judge had told UE representatives that he could only process 5,000 claims a week, and 5,000 claims have been filed since the Japanese defeat.

Rep. Ellsworth Buck, Republican from Manhattan's West Side and Staten Island, was cool when the delegates appealed for action, but his coolness changed to heat when Murray Madden, UE worker who served as a lieutenant in the Army of the United States until recently, kept pressing him to help the unemployed. Then he abruptly asserted that "the interview is over."

Several other congressmen were also seen.

Jacob Potofsky, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, testified for the bill today.



Elizabeth Unites: Nearly 3,000 Phelps-Dodge workers demonstrating against the company's refusal to abide by War Labor Board decisions were joined by unemployed and other townpeople last Wednesday. The Phelps-Dodge workers are members of Local 441, United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers, CIO. [Story and other photos on Page 4]

—Daily Worker Photo

Highlights of Truman Message

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (UP).—*Highlights of President Truman's message to Congress on the problems of reconversion to peacetime:*

Congress reconvenes at a time of great emergency. It is an emergency about which, however, we need have no undue fear if we exercise the same energy, foresight and wisdom as we did in carrying on the war and winning this victory.

The process of reconversion will be complicated and difficult. The general line of approach is to achieve as full peace-time production and employment as possible in the most efficient and speedy manner.

Displaced war workers cannot find jobs until industry has been reorganized and made ready to produce peace-time goods. During this lag the Government must provide help.

During the months that lie ahead . . . some groups in business may be tempted to substitute . . . a short-range policy designed to secure prices high enough to provide immediate profits over and above their temporarily high costs. . . . These pressures must be resisted.

During the reconversion period and as long as shortages in cer-

tain materials other than food continue, the War Production Board will have to support the stabilization program as it has done during the past four years.

I ask that full employment legislation . . . be speedily enacted. . . . Full employment means full opportunity for all under the American economic system—notching more and nothing less.

This is not the time for shortsighted management to seize upon the chance to reduce wages and try to injure labor unions. Equally it is not the time for labor leaders to shirk their responsibility and permit widespread industrial strife.

The Government now must be prepared to carry out the nation's responsibility to aid farmers in making their necessary readjustments from a wartime to a peacetime basis.

Our first concern should be for those who have been in the armed forces for several years. . . . We should try to avoid imposing further service upon them. The only way this can be done is to continue the induction of young men who as yet have not served a tour of duty in the armed services.

Progress in scientific research and development is an indispens-

able condition to the future welfare and security of the nation. I urge early adoption of legislation for the establishment of a single Federal research agency.

Taxes will play a vital role in attaining a prosperous peace. I recommend that a transitional tax bill be enacted as soon as possible to provide limited tax reductions for the calendar year 1946.

I am sure that Congress will see to it that adequate protection and encouragement will be given to the small business of the nation.

I recommend that the Congress give prompt consideration to the recommendations by . . . the Veterans' Administration . . . relative to hospital and medical care, to vocational training . . . to education and those which would increase the rates of compensation for specific injuries.

We must recognize that it will not be possible for our Allies to pay us dollars for the overwhelming portion of the Lend-Lease obligations which they have incurred. But this does not mean that all Lend-Lease obligations are to be cancelled.

I recommend that Congress enact legislation providing that the salaries of its members be increased to \$20,000 a year.

Snyder Offers Plan to Speed Reconversion

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (UP).—John W. Snyder, war mobilization and reconversion director, today outlined a nine-point program which he called essential to a quick and successful transition to peacetime living.

In a report to President Truman on the three weeks following Japan's surrender, he said the nation already is "picking up speed" in its drive for prosperity, but cautioned that "the problems ahead are among the most difficult this country has faced."

The President had the report read to Congress along with his own 16,000-word message.

Snyder revealed that 2,700,000 workers were let out of war jobs within 10 days after the Japanese surrender and that an estimated 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 more will have been released within six to eight weeks.

Of those already released, 900,000 immediately found peacetime jobs in the same plants. For the remaining 1,800,000, there were more than 500,000 jobs on file at U. S. Employment Service Offices, he said.

Here are the steps which he said are vital for orderly reconversion:

War contracts must be cancelled and settled promptly, and plants must be cleared of Government machinery and inventories; manpower must be released from war work and from the armed forces; business offices and employment agencies must bring jobs and job hunters together quickly, and adequate compensation must be given the unemployed; controls over materials must be released promptly, but panicky scrambles for scarce materials must be avoided; both inflation and deflation must be checked.

Chinese Advance In Indo-China

CHUNGKING, Sept. 6 (UP).—Chinese troops under Gen. Lu Han, pushing into Indo-China to take over control of the northern half, are now within four miles of Hanoi,

Truman's Economic Program

(Continued from Page 1) for national defense and for social purposes.

14. TAXES: A new tax bill should make only limited reductions in taxes for the calendar year 1946.

15. SURPLUS PROPERTY: Truman urged Congress to set up a single Surplus Property Administrator to make program more efficient.

16. SMALL BUSINESS: Truman urged legislation to assure "adequate protection and encouragement" to small business.

17. VETERANS: Urged amendments to GI Bill of Rights to improve Veterans' Administration, vocational training, loan provisions and increasing compensation for injuries.

18. ECONOMIC COOPERATION: Congress should repeal the Johnson Act, appropriate \$550,000,000 already granted to UNRRA and authorize and appropriate \$1,350,000,000 as our contribution to complete UNRRA's work in Europe and Asia.

19. CONGRESSIONAL SALARIES: Truman urged increasing salaries of Senators and Congressmen to \$20,000 a year.

20. SALE OF SHIPS: To increase foreign trade, Truman urged legislation to expedite sale of surplus ships as soon as released from government control.

21. STOCK PILING OF STRATEGIC MATERIALS: To prevent the United States again being caught short, Truman urged legislation to provide for stockpiling of raw materials.

Misery in Livorno Marks Allied Rule

Special to the Daily Worker

LIVORNO, Italy (By Mail).—Livorno suffered more destruction than any Italian city outside of Rimini. Fifty-two percent of the houses were destroyed; almost the entire center of the city was ruined.

Almost half of the remaining buildings have been requisitioned by American military authorities.

About 110,000 of the city's inhabitants are forced to live literally piled up in the worst antiquated dwellings.

In addition, about 30,000 Livornese had fled to neighboring cities and now cannot take up their normal life again in their own city.

Among the 400 buildings used by the Allied military authorities are found almost all the schools. It is sad to see groups of ragged, roving children in the city, which is becoming a veritable "school of thievery."

Even the central market is requisitioned. Citizens must do their marketing in the open

squares—dusty, foodstuffs exposed to flies and sun.

To cap the climax, thousands of German prisoners of war have now been brought to Livorno and are being employed at certain jobs where they replace citizens. To the other evils is added the specter of unemployment.

These matters have been brought to the attention of the American governor who understands this abnormal state of affairs but asserts that he is up against rigid military red tape.

Livornese wonder if it is really so difficult in democratic America to meet pressing human needs. The people of Livorno think rather that they are faced with a case of bureaucracy. They think it would be possible to quarter some troops in other less devastated cities.

In some requisitioned buildings, like the Palace Hotel, which has hundreds of rooms—only a small part is utilized. A more rational use would free a part for the homeless people of Livorno.

Half Million to Occupy Japan, South Korea

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 6 (UP).—Eighteen American combat divisions, plus service and other troops totalling 400,000 to 500,000, will occupy Japan and southern Korea, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced to-day as his troops massed for the formal entry into Tokyo Saturday.

MacArthur disclosed in a communique also that 7,000,000 Japanese troops in the homeland and the vanished "greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere" were involved in the capitulation of the war lords.

"It is believed to be the greatest force to surrender in the history of warfare," MacArthur said.

[Radio Tokyo reported that Japan suffered 5,639,350 casualties during the Pacific war, including 554,350 civilians killed or wounded in air raids. The Japanese army listed 4,470,000 of its 4,926,000 casualties simply as "sick."]

[Tokyo said other official statistics showed that the Allies sank 2,000 Japanese ships totalling 7,800,000 tons and by blockade had completely cut off imports of rice—Japan's main staple food—by 1944.]

A dispatch from Vice Adm. Daniel E. Barbey's 7th Amphibious Force, disclosed that an advance party already had landed in Korea and that the main force of occupation troops would land at Jinsen, on the west coast of the Korea peninsula, Saturday.

Adm. Thomas C. Kinkaid's powerful 7th Fleet units will join the 7th Amphibious Force in the Yellow Sea tomorrow in preparation for Sunday's surrender of more than 185,000 Japanese troops in southern Korea.

Additional reconnaissance troops entered Tokyo today to prepare for the formal occupation by MacArthur Saturday.

The initial occupation zone in southern Honshu Island was being consolidated. Air borne reinforcements arrived at Atsugi airfield southwest of Tokyo. Troops of the spearheading 11th Airborne Division landed on several small islands in the Tokyo Bay area, to find them deserted. Fourth Marine Regiment detachments took over two small Naval bases at Uraka, at the narrowest point of Uraka strait which is the entrance to Tokyo Bay. They received the surrender without incident of 122 Japanese officers and several thousand men.

Eight thousand Allied prisoners—one-fourth of the 32,500 held in the Japanese home islands—have been recovered from Japanese horror camps and many of them already are enroute home, a U.S. 8th Army announcement said tonight.

The last of 2,900 men held in the

Nilgata area, 250 miles northwest of Tokyo, arrived in Yokohama Bay tonight on the heels of another 3,495 from the Nagoya area. Earlier, 1,600 had been released in the Tokyo area.

Except for camps in the Sendai area, 185 miles north of Tokyo, and on the Japanese northernmost home island of Hokkaido, the arrivals tonight all but complete the release of prisoners in the original 8th Army area.

Warsaw Ghetto War Criminal Apprehended

Joseph Alfred Meissinger, Nazi war criminal who carried out the destruction of the Warsaw Ghetto, has been found and apprehended in Japan by Bob Brumby, Mutual Broadcasting Correspondent, Brumby reported today.

Meissinger was found in a Japanese hotel, the location of which was not specified by Brumby except that it was "on the other side of Mount Fujiyama, 65 miles inside Japan."

Romanian Premier Meets Stalin

MOSCOW, Sept. 6 (UP).—Romanian Premier Petre Groza, Foreign Minister George Taratescu and a number of other cabinet ministers conferred today with Moscow Balkan experts.

A few hours before Groza arrived his cabinet published a communiqué describing its struggle between the Government coalition and opposition forces led by two resigned cabinet ministers, Julian Maniu and Constantin Bratianu.

On descending from the plane on the Moscow airport, Groza told Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov and Andrei Vishinsky, Molotov's chief Balkan expert, that he was overjoyed to come here and asserted that Romania's "light comes from the east." His party was accorded state honors.

Groza's delegation included Georgiu Dezh, Minister of Transport and Social Welfare and political chief of the Government coalition. It was accompanied to Moscow by Ambassador Sergei Kavtaradze and Col. Gen. Susalkov,

Italian American Unionists Flay 'Times' Attack on Italy

The Free Italy American Labor Council yesterday lashed into the New York Times for featuring an attack on the Italian people. These statements were "a bitter surprise to all those who are trying their best to promote friendly relations between our country and the new democratic Italy," Ronald Del Monte, Council director, declared in a letter to the Times.

The Times yesterday carried an interview with Capt. Sidney Waugh of the Allied Military Government in Italy. Capt. Waugh alleged that GIs and Italians hate one another, that Yanks want Italy dismembered and that Italian patriots made a negligible contribution to victory. He condemned all Italians for crimes committed by a few.

"Of all Waugh's declarations," Del Monte wrote, "the one reading that 'there is no use attempting to hide the fact that American GIs and Italians hate each other' is the most vicious and mendacious."

"We hear and read today all sorts of comments on Italy's present situation, but no other declaration animated by such a hostile spirit has been pronounced as yet. Waugh's statement is contradicted by the opposite declarations of hundreds of GIs."

"We had the pleasure of interviewing personally many of them. Our boys were unanimous in declaring that a spirit of sincere collaboration and comradeship reigned from the beginning between the American soldiers and the Italian population. Individual cases of mistrust and ill behavior occurred and still occur, but these cases are the exceptions, not the rule."

"In the New York Times of the very same day, H. L. Matthews, examining the attitude of the great powers toward Italy at the eve of the London meetings, wrote: 'The United States is certainly Italy's best friend in the world today.... And, further down: 'If the United States is 100 percent friendly, one could estimate British friendliness at about 70 percent.'

Yet, according to Capt. Waugh, "if the soldiers of the Fifth Army—those unprejudiced by Italian blood ties—were permitted to vote, they would choose to dismember Italy and treat her as the lowliest of the vanquished countries; and that is what she is."

"This statement is not only derogatory to Italy, but to our GIs as well," the Italian-American labor leader charged. "Our boys fought this war with the idea of a more friendly and human future among the nations of the world. Our boys saw Italy as a prostrate nation, trying desperately however to rise up



Destination Tokyo: These men will lead the march of the American Army into Tokyo Saturday. They are members of the U. S. First Cavalry Division, which helped liberate Manila. Here they are shown marching into Yokohama.

again and to regain her place in the world.

point of saying, as Capt. Waugh does.

"There have been, of course, protests by Italians against this or that specific angle of the Allied and American policy, especially in regard to the Armistice. But these protests have always been expressed correctly."

"When Waugh affirms that 'American soldiers have to be careful constantly, and they have to guard against trickery, deceit and dishonesty of every kind,' he shows his mental limitation and his incapacity to have a complete and thorough picture of today's Italy."

"We do not deny that cases of the kind described by Waugh occurred and may still occur in Italy. But, just as it would be degrading and dishonest to try to smear our GIs in their humanity and generosity, on account of a few criminal actions that here and there may have occurred."

"Even more outrageous is Waugh's statement in regard to the Italian patriots. Although the American press has been usually reticent in emphasizing the Italian patriots' contribution to victory, no one however mistreated the truth to the

"You have liberated more than two hundred cities, including Milan, Turin, Genoa, Venice and Spezia." Gen. Clark said on May 11, 1945, in a message of thanks to the Italian patriots, concluding, "You bore yourselves like disciplined soldiers, obeying to the letter the orders I sent you."

"What is deplorable is that in such a delicate moment a statement of this kind should be published and read by millions of honest Americans. We must all try to do our best to win the peace, that is, to create a spirit of international friendship between the nations. We are well intentioned toward Italy today and so is Italy toward us. The recent declarations of President Truman, of Attlee, of Bevin, give us the hope for a better future."

"We must try to emphasize the good points and to promote constantly a good-will policy. Inevitably, in our path, we find minor misunderstandings and sources of animosity. We must try to avoid them. The good has to be emphasized, the bad has to be minimized. Capt. Waugh seems to follow the opposite policy."

GROZA HITS U. S., BRITISH TACTICS

By ANN STRINGER
BUCHAREST, Sept. 4 (Delayed) (UP).—Premier Petre Groza said today that he will ignore American and British protests over the composition of his government.

Since the protests were not delivered officially in writing to his government, Groza told me in a two-hour interview, he intends neither to act on nor worry about them.

Groza said he had heard that the American protest was delivered verbally by a subordinate of the head of the American military mission to Bucharest to a subordinate in the Romanian Foreign Office.

"Another verbal note was delivered to the King, apparently by Britain," he said. "According to the Romanian constitution, the King does not govern, but rules."

On the other hand, Groza said, Russia formally recognized his gov-

ernment in official notes countersigned by Foreign Secretary V. M. Molotov.

He said his trip to Moscow is the result of a long-standing request.

"Either Britain or America will recognize me and inform me of their decision, or we live under armistice conditions and they must inform the Allied Control Commission," he said. "There is no third possibility."

A Jersey Town Fights for Jobs

AFL, CIO Join in Elizabeth Struggle

By BETH McHENRY

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 6.—Many of the war workers in this industrial town on Newark Bay are young people but very few are babes industrially speaking. One young worker at a demonstration here yesterday said, "I guess you get born knowing about bosses in a town like this."

This knowing attitude has led to a general slogan of the labor movement here. This is, "Full Employment Will Not Be Handed to Us on a Silver Platter. We'll Have to Plan, Work and Fight for It."

Well, the battle's on, and it begins to look as if the whole town is behind the CIO and AFL, who are joined together in the struggle for jobs at union wages and conditions.

We had a glimpse of the determination of Elizabeth workers at a demonstration here yesterday. Nearly 3,000 of them piled out of the Phelps-Dodge Copper Products plant here at noon and marched down to City Hall to air their grievances against that company.

A COPPER-COPPERHEAD

Now, the Phelps-Dodge plant hasn't shut down. As a matter of fact, its layoffs are almost negligible. The plant doesn't have to be converted, there's a big market waiting for its products. Yet Phelps-Dodge is very much a part of the postwar attack which reactionary employers are waging against workers.

Only the war earnestness of the Phelps-Dodge

workers, all members of Local 441, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, has prevented stoppages during the past three years. The company has done its utmost to provoke the union. At this very writing, Phelps-Dodge employees here are working under an agreement that expired on May 5, 1944. Wylie Brown, president of the company hung his pen on the wall, refusing to sign a contract containing such minimum protections for workers as maintenance of membership, paid holidays, vacations with pay, and a general wage increase of 1 cent an hour!

The War Labor Board told Wylie Brown these were its recommendations.

But Wylie Brown said no.

Who is this Wylie Brown that he can tell the government to go to hell?

Well, he's a Who's Who Boy, described therein as "pres. and dir. of Phelps Dodge Copper Products Corp., Habirshaw Cable & Wire Corp., British American Metals Co. Inc., American Copper Products Corp., British American Tube Co., Inc.; dir. Metal Textile Corp." etc.

The demonstrators carried placards linking Brown with Sewell Avery. Thats where he stands in the workers' Who's Who.

Phelps Dodge Copper Products is one of 11 subsidiaries of Phelps Dodge Corp., second largest copper producing outfit in the country.

BIG WAR PROFITS

Phelps Dodge had a net profit of \$12,651,760 last year. Its net profits this year to June 30 were \$5,156,275.

And yet Wylie Brown acted as if he hated the union more than he hated the Nazis and the Japanese. As long ago as D-Day he refused to join his employees in a pledge to back the invasion with uninterrupted production.

After the V-J Day celebrations, Phelps-Dodge workers returned to



Phelps-Dodge's labor record smells to high heaven...

We got to make things okay for the kids coming up...

Why don't the government do something about this man Brown...

Seems like ordinary decent wages ain't a preposterous demand...

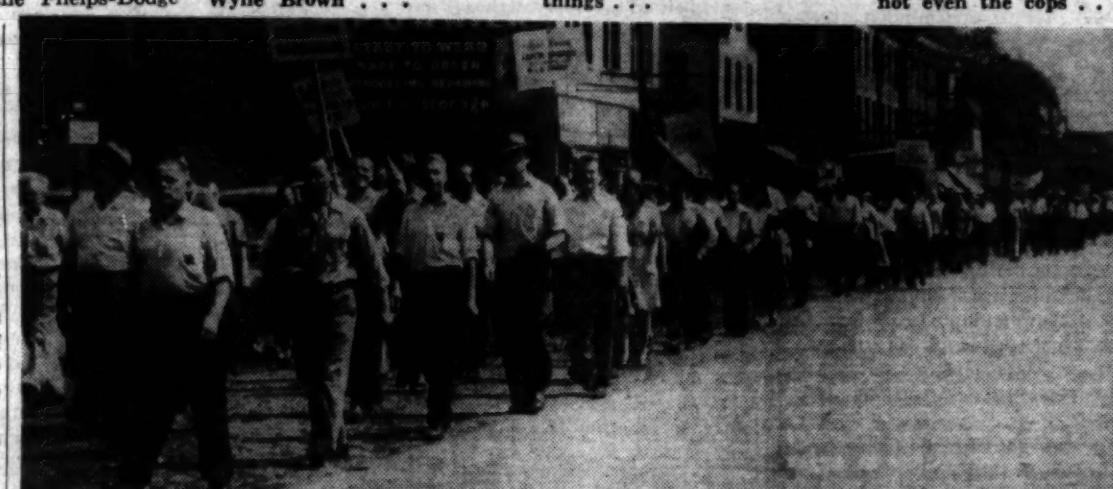


I should think the soldiers would be sore at Wylie Brown...

I'm sure glad to see labor getting together on things...

No one in this whole town likes Phelps-Dodge, not even the cops...

I feel the interests of all working people lie together...



Fellow citizens cheered the Phelps-Dodge workers as they paraded from the big plant to City Hall Square. Their placards told the story: they want the right to work at union wages and conditions.

—Daily Worker Photos.

the plant to find that the company had docked them for the time they had taken at the President's suggestion.

Yesterday's demonstration also expressed the solidarity of the Elizabeth workers with fellow employees of Phelps Dodge at Fort Wayne, Ind., 1,000 of whom are locked out for having refused to work for straight time Saturday and Sunday.

20,000 LAID OFF

In the Elizabeth area some 20,000 workers are out of jobs entirely right now. The big General Motors plant at nearby Linden has shut down almost completely, turning a total of 13,000 workers out during the past few months. Singer's Sewing Machine Co. has added another 2,000 to 6,000 previous layoffs.

Union County, of which Elizabeth is the seat, has a united Full Employment Committee, with all AFL and CIO locals represented on it. Together the AFL and CIO went to Elizabeth's City Council last night with a resolution demanding the city assume responsibility for full employment here at decent wages. The City Council approved the resolution unanimously and urged the mayor to call a conference immediately.

There's obvious concern among the workers in this town, even on a parade day. The faces at yesterday's demonstration were serious. There were men there carrying their children, and pregnant wives. But none of them seemed afraid. They looked like people conscious that they had the answer: unity and a program and the power to put it over.

Air Mechanics Join With UAW

DETROIT, Sept. 6.—The United Automobile Workers increased its membership by 25,000 when the Airline Mechanics Association, an independent union, which holds systemwide contracts with a number of large airlines, decided to merge with the UAW-CIO.

The merger was confirmed by a referendum vote of ALMA members, which went 75 percent for the merger of the UAW airlines division.

In a joint statement by UAW-CIO President R. J. Thomas and ALMA President J. L. McFarland it was pointed out that the merger is the result of several years of close contact between the two unions.

The statement of the two presidents added that extensive plans have been worked out by UAW-CIO to concentrate immediately on the complete organization of the airline service employees and service employees of private airfields.

The union has established an airline division to carry on this work, under the joint direction of the

former international officers of ALMA and the UAW-CIO executive board committee including Paul E. Miley, director of Region 2-A, Joseph Matteson of Chicago and Charles H. Kerrigan, New York.

Thomas and McFarland expect that within the next three years there will be at least 150,000 workers coming under the jurisdiction of the UAW airlines division.

4 Senators Seek to Bar Teen-Age Draft

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (UP).—Four Senators — two Republicans and two Democrats — said today they will seek to end the drafting of 18 and 19 year olds if Congress passes a law continuing the draft.

They are Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D-Utah), chairman of the Military Affairs Committee and Sens. Pat McCarran (D-Nev), Warren R. Austin (R-Vt), and Homer Ferguson (R-Mich).

Postpone Case Of Negro Girls Fighting Eviction

The 35 Morton St. case—in which two Negro girls are fighting eviction by a biased landlady, was postponed yesterday to Sept. 20, when the landlady's attorney failed to appear.

The two girls, Clarice Graham and Jane Cooley, are charged by their 87-year-old, half-blind landlady, Mrs. Isabel Vernon Cook, with assault, "malicious behavior, padlocking the doors, and plugging the pipes." But in a letter reproduced in the Daily Worker on Aug. 21, the landlady says she was "deceived" about their color because her eyes are bad.

When the case came up at the Jefferson Market Court yesterday, Mrs. Cook said she couldn't find her lawyer. But she insisted that the case be tried because it was "so simple."

Presiding Magistrate William Farrell thought differently, however. "Oh, I don't think so," said he.

Miss Cooley, who with Miss Graham is charging the old lady with cutting off electricity and gas, explained it this way:

"The Judge has read the facts and knows what's involved. Our Jimcrow landlady is now trying to steer away from the race question."

Release Two Jailed In 'Big Top' Fire

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 6 (UP).—Two of the five circusmen imprisoned as result of the Big Top fire of July, 1944, in which 168 lost their lives, were released from jail today by order of Superior Court Judge William J. Shea.

Jewish New Year Services Start Tonight

President Truman yesterday greeted the Jewish people of America on the start of their New Year, Rosh Hashana, the year 5706. The holiday will begin officially today at sundown, with the sounding of the traditional shofar, the ram's horn, in all the nation's synagogues and temples.

Seven members of the President's cabinet also expressed their thanks-giving with the Jewish people at the start of a year free of fascist

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WPB Shows Increased Capacity Heightens Reconversion Problems

By GEORGE MORRIS

The five war years raised industrial productive capacity 40 percent while persons available for employment and military service rose by 20 percent, a report by the War Production Board reveals. On top of this is the greatly increased efficiency of the American worker.

Those are the plain figures that give some idea of the magnitude of the reconversion problem. They should have a sobering effect upon those who are becoming chloroformed by Big Business "boom" propaganda.

The 56-page report, one of a series, released by the WPB, also reveals that in 1944 the man hours put into production were 75 percent above 1939. While increased hours accounts for some of the rise, the absence of some 12,000,000 in the armed forces matched the estimated unemployment of 9,000,000 in 1939.

All factors taken into consideration, show that an increase of only 20 percent in manpower brought twice an industrial increase in output. The expenditure of over \$25

billion for new plants accounts for most of this increased capacity.

Profits for the period averaged higher than the boom year of 1929. The report revealed that \$6,400,000, or 123 percent above 1939, was the average intake of profits, after taxes, for each of the five years. The rise continued steadily, showing nearly 10 billion for 1944. Before taxes, average annual profits were 350 percent above 1939.

Thus, American industry is in an extremely favorable financial position to get reconversion going rapidly, and there is not the slightest ground for any holdup for better prices or other profit incentive.

There certainly is no ground for the demand that wages must come down to pre-war levels as a condition for reconversion.

The WPB report further observed that this tremendous rise in productive capacity and profits for "free

enterprise" was in large measure a result of government aid financially and the way it has "initiated, guided and controlled" the rapid economic expansion. The opponents of the Murray-Patman Full Employment Bill argue principally against the assumption of government responsibility for full employment.

Propagandists of big business, who point to the expected outpouring of wartime savings and a foreign market based on reconstruction needs, claim that we will soon have our increased capacity in operation. But they fail to explain, even if their most optimistic estimates would prove correct, how this capacity will continue in operation beyond a short boom period.

If the productive capacity is double 1939's, how much greater is it than the capacity of the boom twenties? How much greater purchasing power will it take to keep that capacity in operation?

This is the key question. The WPB report fully upholds the urgency of progressive reconversion bills now before Congress.

Phila. AFL and CIO Join in Program On Reconversion

Special to the Daily Worker

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—AFL and CIO leaders here have agreed on a five-point reconversion program. The plan, drawn up by Joseph A. McDonough, business manager of the AFL Central Labor Union, and Harry Bloch, president of the CIO Council, proposes: 48 hours pay for

construction of schools and hospitals.

The agreement here is significant in view of the refusal by AFL leaders nationally to enter into joint action with the CIO. William Green recently frowned upon a joint plan on reconversion upon which the CIO and AFL agreed to in Minneapolis.

54,000 Phila. Negroes Face Unemployment

By Federated Press

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—War contract cancellations and reduction of government payrolls will hit at the jobs of about 54,000 Negro workers in the Philadelphia area.

The estimate came from the division of Negro research and planning of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry.

Most serious of occupational re-

ductions faced by the group, according to the state division, will be in shipbuilding, munitions and quartermaster and signal depots of the U. S. government.

Negro employment at the Sun Shipbuilding and Drydock Co., which hired more Negroes than any other war firm in the area, is expected to be "substantially reduced" as a result of the closing of the U. S. government-owned yard four of the Chester unit. At its peak production, Sun Ship employed about 18,000 Negro workers. The only field where Negro employment is expected to remain stable is in the railroad industry.

NEW MASSES

Atomic Energy,

Plenty for the Millions?

Power for the Few?

By Virginia Gardner



That Government Job

By Eleanor Nelson



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NEW MASSES

Coast CIO Parades Ask Jobs for All

By Federated Press

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—Thirty thousand CIO workers joined here in the biggest Labor Day parade San Francisco has ever seen. Marching up Market St. to the Civic Center, where they passed in review before civic leaders gathered at the City Hall, the workers carried placards and chanted slogans that reflected their reconversion needs.

Jobs For All was the most popular slogan. Other demands were for no cutbacks in pay, jobless benefits, no racial discrimination and veterans' rights.

Following the parade, which featured 16 bands and colorful floats, a rally was held in Civic Center, where State Attorney General Robert Kenny and Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, were the main speakers.

The AFL did not take part in the celebration, planning to hold its own parade on Admission Day, Sept. 9.

LOS ANGELES PARADE

Thousands of workers, many of them laid off from the aircraft plants in the area, marched in the CIO Labor Day parade in Los Angeles. Crowds along the line of march and overflowing the City Hall grounds cheered such slogans as CIO Demands Jobs for All, 60,000,000 Workers Can't Be Wrong, Victory Over Japan—Jobs for Veterans, and We Beat the Nazis and the Japanese—Must We Starve While Congress Naps?

The parade passed in review before City Hall to be greeted by Mayor Fletcher Bowron, other city officials and Col. Evans F. Carlson of the U. S. Marines, who sat in the reviewing stand at the invitation of the CIO.

Mass Meetings In Minnesota

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 6.—Nearly 1,000 turned out for the annual La-

bor Day picnic sponsored by the CIO here.

John M. Jacobsen, regional director of CIO-Political Action Committee, outlined the emergency legislation which the CIO is urging Congress to pass.

AUSTIN, MINN.

AUSTIN, Minn., Sept. 6.—The reconversion period offers America its "greatest creative opportunity," Mayor Hubert Humphrey of Minneapolis told celebrants at a CIO Labor Day picnic here.

Other celebrations at 11th and Ely, Minn., on the two iron ranges, heard leaders of United Steelworkers and representatives of State, County and Municipal Workers detail the need for concerted action to push through the CIO program for reconversion.

Vets Head Parade In Milwaukee

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 6.—Headed by war veterans carrying United Nations flags, and the Army and Navy Union band, the laid-off Seaman Body Co. workers led Milwaukee's big CIO Labor Day parade of over 5,000 marchers, it was watched from the sidelines by over 25,000 spectators. Hundreds of signs bore the demands of the CIO six-point program for reconversion.

A thousand Negro marchers carried signs depicting Bilbo variously as a skunk, a rattlesnake, etc., and called for his expulsion from Congress.

Many soldiers and sailors in uniform marched, along with a considerable number of discharged veterans.

At the beautiful Milwaukee lake front, thousands remained to hear speeches by Meyer Adelman, and Robert Buss, officers of the Milwaukee Industrial Union Council.

The AFL celebrated Labor Day with a picnic and mass meeting at



ARROW SHOWS where Gen. Douglas MacArthur will move in to rule Japan. His headquarters will be the former U. S. Embassy, two miles from Hirohito's Palace.

Washington Park, addressed by Congressman Biemiller, who called for labor and management to cooperate to "continue the 200 billion dollar annual income achieved in war time," and by Frank Fenton, Washington, D. C., organizational director of the AFL, who called for a 40-hour week at 85¢ an hour.

In Racine, a mile and a half parade featured the joint AFL-CIO celebration, in which the CIO Auto workers turned out in force, with several tanks, and numerous bands.

Parades and other observances of Labor Day were held in Kenosha, Sheboygan, Wausau, La Crosse, and Madison.

A CIO celebration in Beloit that was expected to bring a turnout of over 20,000, was called off because of the polio epidemic in that vicinity.

End Penalty Against Goodyear Workers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (UP).—The War Labor Board today reinstated as of Sept. 1, 1945, a night shift bonus and liberalized vacations for 16,000 employees of Good Year Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, O., which the board had revoked on July 2 as a penalty against the workers for refusing to end a two-week-old strike.

Map U. S.-Poland Cable Service

A Polish Press Agency dispatch from Warsaw said yesterday that representatives of Western Union, Radio Corp. of America and Mackay Radio & Telegraph had been invited to Warsaw to discuss establishment of a direct commercial cable service between the United States and Poland.

Hundreds of Fighting Men Home From the Wars!

NEW YORK, Sept. 7, 1945.

—Returning veterans visited JOSEPH M. KLEIN'S store and responded with delight at the large selection of JOSEPH M. KLEIN's suits, topcoats and sportswear. They liked the

ease and comfort of fitting service too.

So men, now that you're home to stay, let JOSEPH M. KLEIN, East Side's leading clothier of 118 Stanton St., cor. Essex St. in New York, show you the way back to "civvies."

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THE BULL-WHIP PLAN



Amazing News From Japan

ANGER and amazement were combined in the feelings of the average American as he read yesterday's news from Japan. The anger, bitter and horror-laden, arose from the revelations by the State Department of the barbarities practiced by the Japanese militarists against our men.

News of mutilations and murders from every prison camp told us that Bataan was not unique. Just as there have been Nazi-made horrors throughout Europe copied from Maidanek and Dachau, so there were many sadistic duplicates in Asia of the infamous death march. We can see once more, from these revelations, how depraved is our fascist enemy—those industrialists and militarists who fostered fascism in their greed to subdue the world. Swift punishment should be their fate.

How amazed, then, was the average American to learn almost at the same moment that the gangsters who represent these atrocities are to be used as military police by our army in Japan. The news that the notorious Kempei-tai, equivalent of the German Gestapo, is to assist American troops in "keeping order" is incredible. It is more than that; it is impossible. All decent and democratic Americans want it stopped at once.

One of the announced objectives of Japan's defeat and the occupation was the encouragement of the people's democratic aspirations. How can such an objective be reconciled with the use of these vile agents of the fascist clique who launched Pearl Harbor and fastened militarism on the Japanese people through their iron fist rule? The arrogance shown by the Japanese militarists as a result of our supposedly carefree attitude toward the emperor will not be lessened by this strange piece of appeasement.

As the American flag goes up over Tokyo, let it be the symbol of the wiping out of the fascist gangsters, industrialists and militarists in Japan. To fulfill that responsibility, it is incumbent on the occupying authorities to end immediately the commissions given the Japanese Gestapo. Those criminals deserve imprisonment, not power to "enforce order." Let's use our victory over Japan to succor and nurture democracy, not to permit it to be tortured.

Politax Democracy

SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F. BYRNES is a conservative southern Democrat, a former Senator from the poltax state of South Carolina.

We would not bring this up if he were not engaged in an active effort to foster his kind of democracy in the small countries of the Balkans.

Byrnes, for example, opposed the holding of elections in Bulgaria on the ground that the electoral laws favored the progressive Fatherland Front—although minority rights were in fact fully protected.

But it so happens that in Byrnes' own state of South Carolina there is not only a poltax and discrimination against Negro voters. There is also one-party government—without even an effective secret ballot to protect voters who do not care to vote the Democratic ticket.

It is beginning to be apparent that Byrnes, as an outstanding product of this political set-up, is not so much concerned with democracy in Bulgaria as with strengthening reaction and anti-Soviet elements.

No wonder an outstanding Negro newspaper, the Norfolk Journal and Guide, has appealed to Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Attlee to use their influence with Byrnes to help bring real democracy to South Carolina.

Now comes the news that Negro voters in Atlanta, including noted educators and civic leaders who could hardly be ruled out under the notorious southern "educational" qualifications, have been denied the right to vote in municipal Democratic primary. Scores of Negroes were told bluntly that "this primary is for white people only."

Democratic Americans will support the efforts of the citizens of Atlanta to get federal prosecution of the election officials who kept them from voting in defiance of the Supreme Court decision outlawing the white primary and in violation of the United States Constitution.

And they will resent the efforts of Secretary Byrnes to implant abroad the undemocratic institutions with which he is so familiar. It is bad enough that the United States exported Jimcrow to England over the protests of the British people. Let's not now try to export the poltax democracy of Georgia and South Carolina to the Balkans.

Political Scene

Democracy and Taxes

by Adam Lapin

WHEN the recent bill to give reconversion tax relief to business was before the House Ways and Means Committee, the Republican members, led by the infamous Rep. Harold Knutson of Minnesota, who now favors using bullwhips on the unemployed, were very solicitous about the problems of low income taxpayers.

They were all for the business tax relief bill, of course. They actually wanted to go much further in making tax concessions to big business. But they also suggested in a general way that something ought to be done about individual income taxes in the lower brackets.

Now the issue of fundamental postwar taxation is out of the theoretical stage. The House Ways and Means Committee will probably get to it after massacring the unemployment compensation bill.

And the Republicans are literally panting in their anxiety to repeal the excess profits tax and generally lift the tax burden from the nation's big corporations with their war swollen profits.

As for individual income taxes, the principal GOP proposal has come from Knutson, who advocates a straight 20 percent slash in rates.

This sounds fair and square—until you stop to think that a 20 percent reduction for a \$35 or \$40 a week worker and a \$500,000 corporation big shot are not quite the same thing.

In any event, one of the bedrock certainties of contemporary Washington is that the Ways and Means Committee will contrive to report a tax bill which will benefit the nation's corporations and the high-income groups, and do practically nothing for those who really need tax relief.

That is what the committee will do, and that is what Congress will approve—unless there is much more public intervention than now seems likely.

Two Aspects To Problem

There are two aspects to the problem: One is to prevent precipitate reductions in corporation

and in upper bracket individual income taxes. The other is to scale down the tax burden on the low income groups.

The fact is that a reactionary Congress succeeded throughout the entire war period in distorting the pattern of our tax laws so that they are now far out of line with Roosevelt's general policy of taxation in accord with ability to pay.

Congress summarily rejected Roosevelt's proposal to limit incomes after taxes to \$25,000 a year. In the infamous 1943 revenue act "providing relief not for the needy but for the greedy," Congress refused to increase state and gift taxes or to increase corporate income tax rates by 10 percent.

To a considerable degree, the Congressional tax committee took the easy way out by increasing excise taxes which fall directly on consumers and piling up the burden on the low income brackets. Administration proposals were followed and made even more drastic only when they involved lowering the exemptions on the lower brackets.

From a pre-war exemption of \$2,500 a year for married persons and \$1,000 for single persons, Congress whittled down the exemption to \$1,200 and \$500, with only \$300 for dependents. There is now a basic 20 percent tax rate on all incomes above the \$500 mark after exemptions for dependents—and the iniquitous 3 percent "Victory Tax" incorporated into the general basic rate does not grant any credits or exemptions at all above \$500.

Even the lowest paid workers earning \$20 or \$30 a week have to pay substantial income taxes deducted from their pay envelopes in addition to indirect taxes on many of the things they buy.

There is no excuse for a tax burden of this sort at a time when prices are still soaring and when

wages and earning power are practically falling.

It is in this area of the low income groups that the need for tax reform is most drastic and Congress has been most indifferent.

Low Incomes Need Help Most

The National Lawyers Guild has proposed increasing the personal income tax exemption from \$500 to \$1,000, eliminating the 3 percent "Victory Tax" altogether and giving individuals the privilege of carrying back their unused personal exemption and credits for dependent over a two-year period. Corporations have the benefit of carry-back provisions.

Congress ignored these proposed changes to the recent tax bill, and confined the measure to giving relief to business. But the time has certainly come when Congress must make good its mealy-mouthed pledges to reduce rates on low incomes after the war.

The Lawyers Guild and the CIO have from time to time called attention to this problem of reducing taxes on low income groups. But there has been no general campaign on the issue, and all too little interest in the labor movement and in progressive circles in the whole problem of taxation.

Secretary of the Treasury Vinson has now taken issue with Knutson's proposal for a precipitate general tax cut, and has reiterated the classic Roosevelt policy that "the burden must be equitably distributed among our people in accordance with the taxpayers' ability to pay."

Administration officials have, however, been much given of late to making general pronouncements of a liberal nature and then doing nothing about them. Congress will not correct the inequities in our tax laws until an enlightened public opinion demands it.

Worth Repeating

THE SINO-SOVIET TREATY is applauded by the Chicago Sun, in its issue of Aug. 28, in an editorial entitled *How the Russo-Chinese Treaty Serves Peace*, and which opens as follows: The terms of the Russo-Chinese treaty, now announced, present great opportunity to China and stand as further proof that the Soviet Union is serving Allied solidarity.

The treaty knocks into oblivion the contention of Russophobes that the Soviet's war aims in Asia were the rape of Manchuria or the integrity of China.

Change the World

TIRED, maybe, of obscurity, or sick of the dismal grind of a psychiatrist, Dr. Michael M. Miller, psychiatrist at St. Elizabeth's hospital in Washington, took off in a publicity rocket to the moon last week and made all the newspaper headlines for one glorious hour.

The good Doctor charged that too many members of our American Congress drink too much.

"Alcohol is a major factor in Congress and exercises a most damaging effect on legislation," he said. "It is the psychological medium through which legislative business is handled."

Blam! Just like that! A hundred years ago in America corn liquor was drunk by everyone by the gallon. Old Daniel Webster could not make one of his great slavery-appeasing speeches without a few quarts of firewater. Congress was notorious for its rum-pots and staggers. The reek of strong liquor saturated the corridors and chambers of our Congress. But if Dr. Michael Miller had then said aloud what he said last week, a hundred valiant members of Congress would have left their bottles and boozily blasted him with oratory, or fallen over him heavily as they tried to beat him with a cane or whip. Men then were men.

Dr. Miller the psychiatrist also has charged that the State Department and the U. S. Diplomatic Corps are "stuffy with drunks," and that the foreign embassies find liquor to be "the most potent weapon in foreign



By Mike Gold

policy when dealing with Americans."

THIS, also, would have meant at least a dozen duels for Doc Miller 100 years ago. Today such insults seem to go almost unregarded by the statesmen. A few Members of Congress who happened to be in Washington on the morning of the great canard merely sniffed and said "It ain't true." One more scientific-minded Representative estimated that only 10 percent of all Congressmen "drink other than for social purposes." In other words, only 10 percent are alcoholics, so why did the Doctor tell such lies?

Truth of it, of course, is that Dr. Miller has followed that crooked trail of the Prohibitionist which generally leads a traveller round and round the sociological barn into nowhere and back.

He is putting the cart before the horse. Alcohol has never been the main cause of social woe in any society, nor has it affected our Congress.

Congress contains creatures like Bilbo and Rankin not because of the liquor traffic, but because of a greater cancer, the Dollar.

Whiskey never started a war, or robbed a child of its bread and milk, or tried to bust a trade union by the use of scabs, tear gas, police guns, injunctions, crooked frameup judges, and the like.

All such sort of evil is usually committed by respectable businessmen hustling for an honest dollar. They are pillars of the community, not rum-soaked bums. They are

Blame It All On Demon Rum

sober, charitable folk, and are good to their wives. They wear clean shirts. They never steal from a blind man's tin cup. You can trust them with anything but money.

No, Dr. Miller, Senator Bilbo is not a miserable hound because of any taste for booze. If he were, life might be simpler and better for all of us. We could get rid of drunkards in Congress or the State Department. It's not as easy to get rid of the fascist stooges of Big Business.

IT'S THIS predatory "Big Business" that

"exercises a most damaging effect on legislation," and not poor old Mister Booze. Hitler was a non-drinker and vegetarian, and so, for all one knows, are Senator Bilbo and Congressman Rankin. Let us never forget where fascism springs from. If we get off on some false trail like this alcoholic one, the enemy is left free to carry on his satanic labors.

Look at this propaganda in Congress for another World War to be fought next week with atomic bombs against the Soviet Union.

Maybo booze plays its part in the plot, and maybe barrooms are the place where the villainy is spread. Yet we know too well the elements in American life that carry on this fascistic tradition of war against Russia. They are positively not drunkards, Dr. Miller, but clean, hard-working, dollarmen like Henry Luce, W. H. Chamberlin, Eugene Lyons, Herbert Hoover, George Sokolsky and the like. One could respect their weakness if they were merely drunkards. But they are as sober and refined as Rudolf Hess.

Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

Neighbors And Friends

Lancaster, Pa.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I was surprised to learn that a landlady threatened to evict tenants at 35 Morton St. (New York, N. Y.). And who are those tenants? Well, according to the landlady who is "nearly blind," she was deceived about "their color."

My dear readers, "colored" or "white," blind or not blind, I'd appreciate having you know that I am totally blind, and have been sightless for the past ten years. Prior to my optical incapacitation I met hundreds of Negro people and my Negro friends recognized my companionship (I am a so-called white woman) as a "friendly" and "considerate neighbor." And might I add as a white woman I held in my mind a high esteem for those Negro neighbors, my friends.

The so-called landlady that discriminated against the colored girls should bend her head in shame. Where is her respect for womanhood, sisterhood and all things that their maker demands?

MRS. MARY RIEDEL.

Give Shop Experiences On Negro Seniority

Manhattan.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The "Daily" and the state convention of the CP have stressed the importance of adjusting seniority rules to protect the right of the Negro to remain in industry. The writer is informed that the "off the record" comments of union delegates to the CP state convention expressed doubts as to how to carry through such a policy in their shops.

This situation will be further complicated by returning servicemen who will claim job seniority.

In addition, the time is ripe for planning an inner-union educational campaign to prepare the members for acceptance of seniority revision to assure the Negro jobs when industry begins to re-hire.

Since this is so important a matter, why did not and does not the "Daily" report actual shop experiences? The doubts and hesitations of unionists will not be cleared away by a resolution adopted at a convention, but through an interchange of experiences in the "field of battle."

J. L.

A Bouquet for the Veteran Commander

Little Falls, N. J.

Editor, Daily Worker:

After such long and valued service to the Daily Worker, the Veteran Commander shouldn't be allowed just to bow himself out as in today's issue. How about an editorial bouquet? I am sure most readers feel indebted to his dependable clarification of the military aspects of World War II, enjoyed his homely and humorous touch, and would like to hear from him again for instruction as well as entertainment whenever military questions are again before us.

JOHN R. McMAHON.

[Ed. Note: The Veteran Commander will write regularly in The Worker, but your suggestion is a good one.]

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, we'd like to allow for the treat discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Soviet Trade Schools Graduate Million Yearly

MOSCOW.

IN ACCORDANCE with the decree of 1940, trade and railway schools were set up throughout the country to supply industry and transport with young skilled workers. Over one million young men and women of various trades graduate from the 2,500 trade and railway schools each year.

During the war, the shops of these vocational training centers produced 7,500 million rubles worth of goods. An army of young graduates took up the tools of production in factories, mills and mines, and worked in transport and on construction sites, replacing their fathers and elder brothers who joined the fighting forces. Many special detachments composed of trade school trainees are now taking an active part in the restoration of Stalingrad, Leningrad, the Donbas and on the Dnepr. Thousands of these youngsters have been decorated with orders and medals of the Soviet Union for their selfless work.

I recently visited Trade School No. 12 in Moscow, which was awarded the Order of the Badge of Honor for outstanding achievements in training workers for the aviation industry, and for the successful fulfillment of large war orders. In this school, which prepares turning-lathe and milling machine operators and fitters, 2,000,000 rubles worth of goods is produced annually for the needs of the aviation industry.

On one of the walls inside Trade School No. 12 hangs a portrait of a young Red Army man, Hero of the Soviet Union Yuri Smirnov, who was a former trade school pupil from the provincial town of Makaryevsk.

At the beginning of the war, the young

By Mikhail Alexandrov

electric welder enlisted in the army as a volunteer and fought beside his elder comrades-in-arms. During one furious engagement with the enemy, Yuri Smirnov was seriously wounded and taken prisoner by the Germans. They dragged him to a dugout and tried to get information from him. But Smirnov did not reply. The Germans then used torture. When Smirnov still refused to answer, the infuriated Nazi savages crucified the wounded Soviet soldier, nailing him to a crude cross set up against one of the walls of the dugout. The Germans plunged their knives into Smirnov's body, but the brave Red Army warrior died on the cross without uttering a single word.

His name became a symbol of loyalty to the country for the younger generation of the Soviet land. In Makaryevsk the trainees of the local trade school cast a bust of their comrade, who was posthumously awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

ARRIVED at Trade School No. 12 at seven o'clock in the morning when the boys and girls had finished making up their beds and were lined up in the yard for setting-up exercises. Most of the 700 students were children from collective farms of the Moscow, Ryazan and Vologda regions. In a few minutes everyone took his place in the big courtyard. The dark, severe uniforms contrasted sharply with rosy cheeks and white teeth.

One after another, the monitors of the groups reported to a young officer, a de-

mobilized veteran, now in charge of military and physical education here.

Soon afterward lessons started inside the building, where there are numerous classrooms and auditoriums, with school equipment made by the pupils themselves. In another part of the building are the training shops, as clean and bright as research laboratories.

Lessons continue for eight hours with a recess for dinner. In the study halls the trainees solve algebraic problems, study languages, perform physical and chemical experiments and acquire a knowledge of the qualities of metals. This school trains skilled and educated workers.

On the tables set up along the walls are exhibits of articles produced by the youngsters—parts of machines, miniature lathes, etc.

The senior foreman in charge of the workrooms spoke very highly of his pupils. "Most of them come from the village, but compared to the kids of my time they are far more developed, both mentally and physically," he said. "My pupils are zealous, show an analytical turn of mind and have a warranted self-confidence. They know all roads are wide open to them, and no matter which road they choose, they will receive every aid and encouragement."

The boy or girl being trained for factory employment is not deprived of opportunity in working and gaining knowledge in other fields. Many former trainees of trade schools have become engineers, fliers and even young scientists.

When the last lesson is over, there is a dash for the showers and then—off to the stadium, club or theatre.

United Medical Service Plan Has Catch Phrases

by Celia Langer

the subscriber to a specialist, the patient pays 50 percent and the service the other 50 percent. The physician gets \$2.00 for every visit to his office and \$3.00 should he visit the patient at home. This new plan is to be limited to 25,000 people who are already members of Associated Hospital Service (three cents a day plan) and will be issued through employers, not to individual subscribers.

Some interesting conclusions can be drawn from this new plan. First, let us recognize that the Medical Society of the State of New York is a part of the American Medical Association. The AMA is opposed to the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill and claims that its plans will be superior because they will avoid government "bureaucracy," preserve the holy patient-doctor relationship and do not increase taxation. Therefore, its plans are organized by the doctors, have the sponsorship of the medical societies, and let the patient beware!

Now maybe you think that last statement is not polite, for the plan sounds good—\$48 a year for medical care. Then just read the benefits carefully. For "any one illness, in-

jury or pregnancy" you are entitled to 20 visits. The catch is in the words "any one." It means that you choose out of any kind of illness or injury that you think may strike your family in the coming years which one will be taken care of under this plan. For if anyone in the family gets sick more than once visits to the doctor are not paid for under the plan. You are therefore paying \$4.00 a month on the assumption that someone in the family will get sick enough to require 20 visits for that one illness.

This is a very expensive plan indeed! Forty-eight dollars a year in a worker's budget for joining such a plan still leaves unpaid other illnesses that may appear.

We will not discuss the interesting possibilities regarding the referral of patients to specialists. The public has some knowledge of this from the workings of the Compensation Law. It is enough to show that the medical plan sponsored by the AMA must be read carefully and the possible benefits carefully appraised.

The expanded service of United Medical Service points up the need for federal health insurance, with no catch phrases for the subscriber.

Bill of Health

UNITED MEDICAL SERVICE, INC., sponsored by the Medical Society of the State of New York, is "expanding" its service. In a discussion of the original plan in this column several months ago we pointed out that for \$2 cents per individual, or \$2.00 a month per family, a subscriber received surgical care, hospitalization (all subscribers must be members of the three-cent a day plan) and no preventive medicine. We also stated that if the family income for two persons is up to \$1,740, or if there are five persons in it up to \$2,645, you are entitled to free service in the city's hospitals. It is therefore obvious that for families in this income group little benefit was to be derived from joining. By its policy of securing subscribers through employer-sponsored contracts 137,000 subscribers were enrolled.

What does the "expanded" service consist of? For an increased fee, \$1.60 per individual or \$4.00 a month per family, subscribers are entitled to up to 20 visits for any one illness, injury or pregnancy. If the physician refers



Fascists Meet Publicly in City To Form 'Nationalist Party'

The fascist American Nationalist Party Wednesday night made its first try at organizing publicly in New York.

This meeting constituted a new effort to bring together America Firsters, Bundists, isolationists and anti-Semites. Only 125 persons attended this get-together at the Hotel Empire, but the meeting was announced as a duplicate of others being held in many centers throughout the country. The main speaker at the Hotel Empire was Col. Eugene Sanctuary, under indictment for sedition and infamous for his anti-Semitism. Prominent also at the meeting was another person under indictment for the same offense, Elmer Elmhurst.

DAILY NEWS QUOTED

The chairman of the meeting was Joseph Hellegen, hitherto unknown, who was said to be chairman of the state organization and whose mail address is given as "c/o Daily News, 700 Pacific Street, Brooklyn." The literature distributed by the Nationalists, under the leadership of former Senator Robert Reynolds of North Carolina, specifically quotes the Daily News as approving their aims in the following editorial words:

"For our part the boys can't come home and form a nationalist party too soon."

In the literature passed out at the meeting, this News editorial was cited as proof of "a nationalistic trend."

"Keep America American" is one of the chief slogans, borrowed from Hearst, under which the Nationalists operate. "Deport the Jews and Negroes" is another of their Hitlerite cries, mixed with, "Dissolve the present economic system and adopt that of the Congress of Monetary Organization" (a shady outfit which

HERE'S HOW YOU CAN BECOME A POLITICAL LEADER IN YOUR DISTRICT

It's simple. Organize a unit of ten and get that unit busy right away, working in the interests of your country. In case you get together the ten American Nationalists, you should be selected as your unit chairman. That unit of yours will prove to be a powerful political factor in your section of your state. You will be surprised to learn how a mere ten men or a mere ten women can influence sentiment when there is teamwork. After you have organized that unit and become chairman, interest yourself in the organization of additional units in your county, district or state. By this means, you will have broadened your acquaintanceship, you will have extended your influence, you will have advanced your opportunities to be elected state chairman for THE NATIONALIST PARTY.

PRAISES NEW PARTY

The secret cell "groups of ten" form of organization, recommended to its followers by the fascist American Nationalist Party is reproduced above from literature distributed at the Hotel Empire meeting and spread throughout the country.

met recently in Detroit). Another of their cries is, "Bring home the boys," which has been for some time favorite "negotiated peace" propaganda.

Tyler Kent, clerk of the U. S. embassy in London who was arrested

for revealing secrets to the enemy, became a "hero" of the fascist crowd before the Empire meeting was concluded. Sanctuary stated that a meeting was being held at Kent's mother's home that night to find ways to get him back to America.

The secret cell method of organization, which the Nationalists adopted some time ago as their form of organization, was recommended as the way to proceed in New York. A cell of 10 "trusted friends" is brought together under this plan, then each of these members is instructed to go out and get 10 more in additional cells.

A minor speaker at the meeting was John G. Scott, editor of "Money," a newspaper talking about its devotion to "a Christian America." Scott threw the meeting into some sort of momentary confusion when he announced that Upton Close, the well-paid columnist for William Randolph Hearst, was organizing a third National party. But Scott stilled the concern of those present by saying that Close would finally link up with the Reynolds and Gerald L. K. Smith groups. Charles Smith, Queens county leader of the Nationalists, made them feel comfortable by stating that "anything that Close does is all right. You can count on it."

Among the literature distributed at the meeting was a reproduction of an editorial from the Chicago Tribune of Jan. 9 of this year, expressing sympathy with the Reynolds movement.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 25¢ per line (6 words to a line—2 lines minimum).

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Philadelphia

PICNIC on Mother Bloor's Farm, Sept. 18. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and others. Entertainment, food, and drink of all the nations. Transportation available. Invitations ready in all clubs.

An Editorial Report on the Veterans

BERNARD BARUCH'S report to Veterans' Administrator Bradley underscores the fact that the problems of the returning veteran cannot be solved in isolation.

The venerable presidential adviser pointed out that the "tragic neglect" of the "human" aspects of reconversion has aggravated the difficulties of the veterans and may have tragic political and social consequences.

His position, concurred in by Gen. Omar Bradley, emphasizes the need for the closest collaboration of labor and veterans' organizations in the struggle for a full employment program. The realization that America cannot successfully provide for its returned soldiers without such a program should stimulate popular activity for it. And those who stand in its way must be condemned as saboteurs of the needs of the returned soldiers.

Unfortunately, beyond calling for a works director Baruch's report does not suggest the ingredients of this program. But that has already been supplied by labor and the administration. It includes the measures now before Congress, such as the Murray full employment bill, increased reconversion jobless insurance, etc.

Baruch's report also serves to place in proper perspective the issue of veterans' seniority, which has been greatly over-emphasized by those who want to pit veterans against labor. Actually, only a tiny fraction of the vets can be affected by seniority procedure, however it is decided. For the great bulk the solidarity of labor and veteran to achieve jobs for all is infinitely more important.

Also suggested is an overhauling of the GI Bill of Rights to provide greater benefits. It is noted that we are not as generous to our vets as some other nations. Here again Baruch fails to be specific. But labor and other friends of the vets have urged greater discharge pay, higher jobless benefits, increased pensions and greater subsistence allotments for education.

The report also makes some important proposals in connection with the health set-up of the VA, generally along the lines already projected by progressive medical authorities and organizations. Of special interest is the suggestion that the inflexible dependence upon hospitals alone be eliminated and a program of community out-patient clinics and use of local doctors be considered.

While the report by no means exhausts the problem of the vets, it provides a good program, and we trust it will be acted upon with dispatch.

Job Rally Will Hear Gov. Tobin

Special to the Daily Worker

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—Governor Tobin of Massachusetts, as well as national CIO leaders, will address the "Jobs For All Rally" Saturday 2 p.m. at Boston Common's bandstand.

Among the CIO leaders are Presidents R. J. Thomas of the United Automobile Workers; Albert Fitz-

gerald, of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers; John Green of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers; Emil Rieve, of the Textile Worker Union. Also among the speakers are Mayor Kerrigan of this city and Congressman Curley.

Joseph Salerno, president of the State CIO, will preside.

The rally will demand enactment by Congress of the Full Employment Bill and the entire series of reconversion measures now pending.



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Cacchione Issues B'klyn Job Program

Councilman Peter V. Cacchione's job program for Brooklyn was released yesterday by the Labor Division of the Citizens Committee for his reelection.

The division is headed by Max Perlow, international secretary of the CIO United Furniture Workers Union. Secretary is Nina Evans, vice-president of Local 140, Building Service Workers Union (AFL).

Noting that Councilman Cacchione has "fought for the rights of the working people" in his four years in office, the division statement said he considered it to be the "first important job of anyone in public office" to work for a program of full employment.

The program follows:

Severance pay to discharged workers.

The Murray-Patman Full Employment Bill.

The Wagner-Murray-Dingell Social Security Bill.

Truman's unemployment insurance proposal of \$25 a week for 26 weeks.

The 65-cent-75-cent an hour minimum wage.

Legislation establishing a permanent FEPC.

Tax laws to relieve low income groups.

A 20 percent increase in present wages.

Price reduction on all consumer goods.

Maintenance of wartime job gains of the Negro people. No discrimination against Negroes in hiring or rehiring.

Lend-lease to foreign democratic countries to help raise their standard of living and to create tens of thousands of jobs here at home.

Funds for federal public works, especially the building of a 3,000 bed veterans' hospital in Brooklyn.

Improved GI Bill of Rights; increase rehabilitation allowances to \$25 a week; increase demobilization pay to \$1,000 to \$2,500.

A six-hour day, five-day week, without pay reductions.

A special session of the State Legislature to tackle problems of creating jobs, etc.

The State Government to appropriate the remaining \$85,000,000 for low rent housing projects approved by the voters of the state in 1938.

The State Government to supplement (from its \$410,000,000 fund for veterans' postwar projects) the Army's present mustering out pay of \$200 to \$300 with an equal sum for every veteran.

Amendment of the State Civil Service Laws to guarantee every veteran who was a civil service employee a position at the rate of pay based on accrued seniority (including time served in the armed forces).

A large-scale public works program of road building, state hospitals, etc.

One billion two hundred million dollar construction program already passed by the City Council.

Implementation of this program by the inclusion of additional plans for necessary construction in certain communities, such as a high school in Red Hook, etc.

Support of the new city \$1,000,000 plan for subway construction, including a spur to the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Elimination of all slum areas, especially around Brooklyn Bridge. Establish low rent housing projects there and rebuild that area into a Borough Hall Civic Center.

Continuation of the low rent housing plan interrupted by the war.

Clean-up of the Coney Island Creek.

Hold 9-Year Old Boy for Murder of Tot

SOUTH FORK, Pa., Sept. 6 (UPI).

—A formal charge of murder will be filed against a nine-year-old school boy who confessed that he beat a three-year-old girl playmate to death with rocks. He left

her body lying in the bed of a creek.

Sgt. Vincent Bunch of the state police said the charge will be filed against Lloyd James Edwards, a third-grade student in the South Fork school, who admitted slaying

Phyllis Jean Epperson, only child of Edgar L. Epperson, serving with the Army in the Philippines.

The child's partly-nude body was found in the South Fork of the Little Conemaugh River last night under the arch of a Pennsylvania

railroad bridge. Her head was crushed.

Lloyd, taken into custody at his home, where police found him asleep, admitted that he struck Phyllis on the head several times with a rock.

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LOW DOWN

A Day at the Stadium Minor League Baseball

By Nat Low

There was a world series atmosphere at the Yankee Stadium yesterday for the twin bill with the Tigers. Huge crowd, much cheering, crowded press box, etc., etc.

Everything was class but the baseball. That was strictly from Peoria.

At least the first game was—or five innings of it—which is what I saw.

When I left the game had been running for almost two hours and stood 7-5 in favor of the Yankees. At that rate, of two hours per five innings, the double-header will be completed some time before Thanksgiving or while Army is rolling up 50 points on Notre Dame.

It was a funny kind of a game. In the first inning, for instance, Hank Greenberg slashed a legitimate single to left field but for some reason or other Coach Mills waved him around to second. When Hank got there—and he never was a Jesse Owens, you know—Frankie Crosetti had a Welcome Home sign hanging out.

The sign was on the ball and the ball was in Frankie's hand and the hand was on Hank—who was very embarrassed by it all.

In the third inning, however, Hank got back his laugh on Crosetti.

Crosetti got himself hit by a pitched ball and went down on a steal while Red Ruffing was at the plate. As he slid into Scooter Webb at second the ump called him out. A split second later Webb dropped the ball but Crosetti, not seeing that, ran off the base to argue against the decision, whereupon Webb calmly picked up the ball and tagged Frankie while he was jawing with the ump.

In the fourth inning the Tigers used no less than four pitchers to get out the side, including starter Jim Tobin, two guys named Wilson and Pierce and George Caster.

The Yanks drew four walks and Bud Metheny got on by getting conked on the head by a Pierce pitch.

This all accounted for two runs and, as a wag next to me, put it: "The Yanks scored two runs without a hit—except Metheny's hit on the head."

The Yanks had a big inning in the third when Metheny doubled, Russ Derry singled, Etten walked and Aaron Robinson whammed a liner into the stands for a home run.

That was the only old time Yankee touch of the ball game.

The real old time Yankee, however, Red Ruffing, evidently was too old time for he couldn't get past the fifth frame. He had been in trouble every inning and when Roy Cullenbine whistled a four baser into Ruthville with Greenberg on board, McCarthy whistled red-faced Red into the showers.

And don't think he didn't like it. The shower, I mean.

The UP has just come in with the final score. New York 14, Detroit 5.

At least, that's an old time Yankee score.

Durocher Indicted

For Assault

Leo (Lippy) Durocher, manager of the Dodgers and Joseph Moore, 50, special patrolman at Ebbets Field, were indicted by a Kings County Grand Jury yesterday on a charge of second degree assault.

The indictment grew out of an attack on a baseball fan, John

Christian, 21, after a night game at Ebbets Field last June 9. Christian accused Durocher and Moore of beating him because he heckled the players.

Durocher and Moore have been at liberty in \$1,000 bail each since their arrest.

Baseball Standings:

(Not including yesterday's games)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
Chicago	81	47	.633	—
St. Louis	77	52	.597	4%
BROOKLYN	72	55	.567	8%
NEW YORK	71	60	.542	11%
Pittsburgh	71	63	.530	13
Boston	57	73	.438	25
Cincinnati	50	78	.391	31
Philadelphia	40	97	.305	42%

Games Today

New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.
Boston at St. Louis (night).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
Detroit	74	55	.574	—
Washington	73	59	.553	2%
St. Louis	70	59	.543	4
NEW YORK	68	60	.531	5%
Cleveland	65	61	.516	7%
Chicago	64	65	.496	10
Boston	62	70	.470	13%
Philadelphia	40	87	.315	33

Games Today

Detroit at New York.
St. Louis at Washington (night).
Cleveland at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia (2).

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Chicago .011 020 02x—6 12 0
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bardi; Borowy and Livingston.
Philadelphia .000 000 001—1 6 0
Cincinnati .000 130 000—4 7 0
Leon, Foxx (5) and Seminick, An-
drews (3); Fox and Lakeman.

AMERICAN LEAGUE
(1st Game)

Chicago .010 400 000—5 8 1
Philadelphia .101 002 011—6 10 1
Lee and Tresh; Knerr, Berry (9)
and Astroth, Rosar (9).

Cleveland .000 100 002—3 10 2
Boston .021 020 10x—9 15 0
Kleman, Center (4), Salverson (6)
and Hayes, Desautels (6); Woods
and Holm.

(2nd Game)

Chicago .000 010 010—2 7 2
Philadelphia .010 000 000—1 6 1
Grove and Tresh; Christopher and
Rosar.

AP Case Re-Hearing Asked by McCormick

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (UP).—Col. Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, and the Tribune Co. today filed with the Supreme Court a petition for a re-hearing of the Government's anti-trust case against the Associate Press.

NOON TO 2 P.M.

12:00 WEAF—Don Goddard, News
WOR—News; Music
WJZ—Olan Soule Manor
WABC—News; Kate Smith's Chat
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
12:15 WEAF—Talk—Maggie McNeills
WABC—Big Sister
12:30 WEAF—News from the Pacific
WOR—News; The Answer Man
WJZ—News; Women's Exchange
WABC—Helen Trent
12:45 WEAF—Studio Music
WABC—Our Gal Sunday

1:00 WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride
WOR—Jack Bundy's Album

WJZ—R. H. Beukage

WABC—Life Can Be Beautiful

WMCA—News; Recorded Music

WQXR—News; Symphonic Music

1:15 WOR—Lopes' Orchestra

WJZ—Constance Bennett, Comments

WABC—Ma Perkins

1:30 WOR—Lopes' Orchestra

WABC—Margaret Macdonald

WJZ—Galen Drake

WMC—The Captain Tim Healy

1:45 WEAF—Leif Ed, News

WOR—John J. Anthony

WABC—Young Dr. Malone

2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

2:00 WEAF—The Guiding Light

WOR—Codic Foster, News

WJZ—John B. Kennedy

WABC—Two on a Clue

WQXR—News; Recorded Music

1:15 WEAF—Today's Children

WOR—Talk—Jane Cowell

WJZ—Ethel and Albert

WABC—Rosemary—Sketch

WQXR—Treasury Salute

2:30 WEAF—Woman in White

WOR—Queen for a Day

WJZ—The Fitzgeralds

WABC—Perry Mason

WQXR—Request Music

2:45 WEAF—Betty Crocker

WABC—Tens and Tim

3:00 WEAF—A Woman of America

WOR—Martha Deane Program

WJZ—Best Sellers—Drama

WABC—Time to Remember

WMCA—News; Recorded Music

3:15 WEAF—Ma Perkins

WABC—Off the Record

3:30 WEAF—Pepper Young

WOR—Rambles with Gambling

WJZ—Ladies Be Seated

WMCA—News; Recorded Music

3:45 WEAF—Right to Happiness

WABC—Land Trio, Songs

4:00 WEAF—Backstage Wife—Sketch

WOR—John Johnson, Songs

WJZ—Jack Berch Show

WABC—House Party

WMCA—News; Western Songs

WQXR—News; Symphonic Matinee

4:15 WEAF—Stella Dallas—Sketch

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Dodd Novel Portrays Corruption in Germany

by Samuel Sillen

AS THE daughter of William E. Dodd, our anti-fascist Ambassador at Berlin from 1933 to 1937, Martha Dodd was able to observe at first hand the brutal impact of the Nazi regime on German life. Her earlier book, *Through Embassy Eyes*, vividly reported the behavior of Germany's upper middle-class and ruling circles. Her new novel, *Sowing the Wind* (Harcourt, Brace, \$2.50), describes the atmosphere of corruption in which the Third Reich was drenched.

Through the story of Erich Landt, the "non-political" aviator who became a general in Goering's Luftwaffe, Miss Dodd stresses the fact that those who did not actively oppose the fascists ultimately became indistinguishable from them. Landt at first regards himself as a German patriot who dislikes national socialism but is willing to put up with it for the sake of the Fatherland. He helps build Germany's air force only for "defense." He boasts that his friends include a British and an American journalist, a French and a Russian flier.

But Landt, a daredevil in the air, lacks the moral courage to resist the pressures of the fascist environment. He moves from one compromise to another. His degradation as a human being is charted both in political terms and in terms of his love affair with Lina von Friesen, who hates the Nazis and becomes a worker in the underground together with her former husband, a Jewish doctor. At the end, the formerly charming and talented aviator behaves like every other Nazi butcher on the Eastern Front.

This valid theme is treated with considerable sensitivity and insight in a novel that, despite uneven patches of writing, is absorbing reading. At her best, Martha Dodd gets a biting anti-Nazi effect, especially in her portraits of lesser characters. The book hits out at appeasement by America and Britain as well as at compromise within Germany. And Miss Dodd vigorously communicates her own strong feeling about fascism through the words of the British journalist Lindley and the Germans of the underground.

BUT the novel lacks the fire and inner tension of a work like Albert Maltz's *The Cross and the Arrow*. Its structure, expository rather than dramatic, does not build toward a shattering revelation. Too often we are simply told about the characters; we do not sufficiently experience their growth—or degeneration—in action.

This weakness is linked with a disturbing conception of the two central characters, Landt and Lina. I believe that Miss Dodd fails to establish a belief in Landt's dignity and intelligence as a human being to begin with, though she is evidently aiming to do so. I find it hard to take on faith his opposition to anti-Semitism, the war against Spain, his dislike for the Nazis. The roots of his corruption must go deeper than his "non-political" affability suggests. But if he does indeed have serious virtues as a human being at the outset of the story, then his inner struggle must be more complex and tough than it is here portrayed.

Lina Friesen's attachment to Landt is also difficult to understand. Long after she sees his corruption she cannot break away. When she turns to her former husband and underground activity, she becomes a shadowy figure. The atmosphere of the anti-fascist movement in which she works is created in conventional and scarcely convincing terms.

MUCH more vigorous are Miss Dodd's sketches of the German Junkers, industrialists, generals and the Nazi officials whom she stabs at their soirees. Her portrait of Baron Wolfgang von Richter, Junker snob and pervert who drives his wife to suicide, is a devastating analysis of the Junker mentality. Ably done too is the picture of Fritz Wassermann, the wealthy Jewish industrialist who tags along with the Nazis, enjoys for a time privileges in return for his lavish contributions to Hitler's party in 1931, and is then mercilessly dumped by the fascists. No American reader should have difficulty in recognizing the real-life prototype of Hauser, famous U.S. flier who called the German air force the best in the world and praised the Nazis for defending world peace by fighting communism.

And Miss Dodd does an authentic job on the bulging Goering with the cold, reptilian eyes, as well as Goebbels, who sneered in a polite melodious voice. The foreign correspondents, who form a kind of Greek chorus here, are less deftly drawn.

Sowing the Wind depicts the schemings, feuds, lavish displays and perversions of the ruling Nazi groups. Written with sincerity and at times with force, it succeeds much better in suggesting the moral corruption of fascism than in analyzing persuasively the problems of its two central characters.

Film Institute Expands Program

Anticipating a record registration for the fall semester, the Institute of Film Techniques of City College announces an expanded schedule of courses in motion picture production. The Institute, a workshop for professional training in documentary films, will give eight evening sessions, covering every phase of movie making, from script to screen. Courses also cover social and political aspects of the documentary film.

More than 700 students, many of whom are now working in the mo-

Moscow Boys Learn English

MOSCOW. — The corridors of Boys' School No. 69 in the Kiev District of Moscow are unnaturally quiet. The same silence hangs over the classrooms. The reason is not far to seek. In one of the classrooms the boys of the seventh grade are taking their examinations in English.

On the table in front of the examiners are stacked light blue cards upon which questions are printed. Anton Perelazny, chairman of the examining board and director of the school, calls out three names from the list, and three pupils come forward to take their cards.

Alfred Karpovsky's answers to the questions on his card are 100 percent correct. He reads with ease and translates fluently. His analysis of an English sentence is excellent.

Leonid Zaslavsky and Efim Elefner make an equally good showing. They know how to render a sentence in both the affirmative and the negative. They surmounted the difficulties of English auxiliary verbs, often so frightening to the student. Pronunciation does not stump them either. When asked for examples of English homonyms—similar words with different meanings—Leonid promptly produces some.

ENJOY O. HENRY

The boys do not limit their reading to their schoolbooks. At home, they enjoy books by Jack London, O. Henry and Mark Twain, and they are all familiar with *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. Recently one of them brought to class a copy of the Moscow News, which is published in English in the Soviet capital.

To these future engineers, pilots, doctors or philologists, the English language is something really alive, a means of cultural intercourse with English-speaking people. Whitman and Shakespeare, Faraday and Edison, stir their imagination and help them to hurdle the difficulties of English pronunciation and conjugation, usually so confusing to the learner.

About 6,000 school-children in the Kiev District of Moscow are now studying English, the most popular foreign language in our schools.

RESUMES MONDAY

AFREDRIC MARCH in *BELL FOR ADANO* with MARGO by PAUL OSBORN from JOHN HERSEY'S PULITZER PRIZE-WINNING NOVEL. CORT Theatre, 46 St. E. of B'way. Air-Cond. Even. 8:45. \$1.25 to \$4.25 Sat. mat. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:45

2nd YEAR JOHN WILDEBORG presents HARRY WAGSTAFF GRIFFEL'S PRODUCTION

A N N A L U C A S T A A Play by PHILIP YORDAN AIR-CONDITIONED

MANSFIELD Theatre, 47th West of B'way. Evenings 8:45. Mat. WED. and SAT. 2:45 GOOD SEATS AVAILABLE AT BOX OFFICE

2nd YEAR JOHN WILDEBORG presents HARRY WAGSTAFF GRIFFEL'S PRODUCTION

G E R T R U D E N I E S E N "FOLLOW THE GIRLS" Staged by HARRY DELMAR BROADhurst Theatres, 24 St. Mat. Wed. & Sat. AIR-CONDITIONED

"A PERFECT COMEDY." N. Y. TIMES

L I F E W I T H F A T H E R with WALLACE CLARK—LILY CAHILL EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40th St. Evenings at 8:45. Next Sat. Mat. Saturday 2:45 AIR-CONDITIONED

2 parts, every Sunday 2:45 & 8:45, beg. Sept. 3. Mail Orders Now. Box Office, Open Daily

Moves Sun. Sept. 9 BIJOU THEATRE 45th W. of B'way

"HANDSOME ROMANTIC MUSICAL... SOLID!"

"A welcome mid-summer contribution to the Broadway boom."—BARNES, Herald Tribune.

M A R I N K A Staged by HASSARD SHORT

Jean Roberts Harry Stockwell Rams薇薇安 Linda Mallie

Air-Cond. WINTER GARDEN, B'way & 50th St. Even. 8:30. Matines Wednesday & Saturday 2:45

NEW YORK'S NO. 1 MUSICAL HIT! OLIVER SMITH and PAUL FEIGEN present

N A N C Y W A L K E R

ON THE TOWN Directed by GEORGE ABBOTT Music by LEONARD BERNSTEIN Book & Lyrics by BETTY COMDEN & ADOLPH GREEN. Dance by JEROME ROBBINS COOL MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45th St. West of 5th Ave. Ck. 6-5263. Even. 8:45. Matines Wednesday & Saturday 2:45

A SMASHEROOF TERRIFIC! WONDERFUL! —Robert Coates, Mirror

U P I N C E N T R A L P A R K Michael Todd presents

Book by HERBERT & DOROTHY FIELDS

Music by Sigmund Romberg

Evens. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. at 2:45 BROADWAY THEATRE, 5th St. at 53rd St. Air-Cond.

"THE FLOWER OF BROOKLYN"

Special Holiday Treat

B'way at Williamsburg Bridge Plaza

Paul Meul says "Great, Great, Great."

Parole "Green Fields" Directed By

Hirschbein's

"CITY 14th St." N.Y.C. 4th Av.

BROOKLYN

"THE FLOWER OF BROOKLYN"

New Special Holiday Treat

ASTER Thru Wed.

B'way at Williamsburg Bridge Plaza

Paul Meul says "Great, Great, Great."

Parole "Green Fields" Directed By

Jacob Ben-Ami

Extra Bob Hope in "Going Spanish"

Artino's Russian Folk Dances

"RED ARMY CHORUS"

Todd Duncan's Opera Debut in 'Pagliacci'

Todd Duncan, whose original *Porgy and Bess* has become a musical classic, will make his grand opera debut with the New York City Opera Company as Tonio in Leoncavallo's *Pagliacci*, it was announced yesterday by Iaszio Halasz, his concert engagements and numerous radio appearances with programs offering the best in music.

Born in Danville, Ky., and educated at Butler College and Columbia University, Todd Duncan was teaching music at Howard University when George Gershwin selected him to create the role of Porgy in *Porgy and Bess*. He started this year with appearances with the Philharmonic-Symphony under the baton of Artur Rodzinski, as soloist in the Lukas Foss cantata based on Sandburg's *The Prairie*. Later he appeared with the Chicago and Indianapolis Symphonies, the latter the city where he spent most of his boyhood and received his first musical tutelage from his mother, an accomplished pianist.

In announcing Mr. Duncan's engagement, Mr. Halasz said: "We feel that in presenting Mr. Duncan we are fulfilling the true purpose for which the New York City Opera Company was created—to present the best of American talent. Mr. Duncan has been acclaimed as 'one of the finest artists ever developed by his race.' He is more than that, for few artists in the world possess his superb rich voice and attractive personality."

New York music lovers are well-acquainted with Todd Duncan, not only for his tremendously successful *Porgy*, but for his numerous appearances as soloist with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony orchestra. The American continent, north and south, know him also for



YANKS IN JAPAN

SEE HISTORIC FILMS THE WORLD'S BEEN WAITING FOR—U. S. FORCES LANDING ON JAPAN. GEN. MACARTHUR'S DRAMATIC ARRIVAL. THRILLING FILMS OF U. S. MARINES SWARMING ASHORE FROM HALSEY'S VICTORIOUS THIRD FLEET

EMBASSY THEATRES NEWSREEL 42nd ST. & PARK AVE. (Airlines Terminal) 42nd ST. & B'WAY — 72nd ST. & B'WAY
 50th ST. BROAD ST. NEWARK



ALP Leaders Hit Herlands' Smears

William B. Herlands, manager of the Jonah Goldstein GOP mayoralty campaign, was attacked yesterday by Rep. Vito Marcantonio and Eugene P. Connolly, Manhattan Labor Party leaders.

They branded Herlands' mud-slinging attack on Gen. William O'Dwyer's Democratic and ALP supporters as "baseless tactics" of "unscrupulous politicians."

Relying in a joint statement to Herlands' remarks that O'Dwyer supporters were "underworld allies," the two ALP leaders said:

"Mr. Herlands' contemptible association of Gen. O'Dwyer with gangsters is characteristic of a politician who was building political fences while the man he attacks was serving in the armed forces of his country. The record shows that while Mr. Herlands does a lot of talking about gangsters, it was Gen. O'Dwyer who put them into jail where they belong."

Charles A. Collins, secretary of the Negro Labor Victory Committee declared that appointment of Herlands as Republican campaign boss was "a deliberate affront to the citizens of Harlem who deeply resent Mr. Herlands' attempted intimidation of Negro voters in last year's presidential election."

Collins, who said he spoke for 300,000 members of the committee, said "Harlem will never forget the wave of fear Mr. Herlands attempted to create" when, as special deputy attorney general on orders of Gov. Dewey, he "harassed Negro voters and attempted to frighten them away from the polls."

Herlands, "investigation" of foreign-born and Negro voters last November was denounced at the time by civic groups and individuals throughout the state as "gestapo-like."

O'DWYER VICTORY FORECAST

Victory for Gen. O'Dwyer by a 400,000 to 500,000 majority was predicted yesterday by Wayne Johnson, his campaign manager. Johnson, who heads the Citywide Independent Citizens Committee for the Election of O'Dwyer, said he based his prediction on a recently completed canvass of voters.

"There will be no mud slinging in this campaign," Johnson told reporters in the O'Dwyer headquarters in the Hotel Commodore. "But if there is, we will not be defenseless. We've got enough ammunition to knock them bow-legged."

O'Dwyer, Johnson said, is scheduled to make a short campaign, with his first speech on the issues of the mayoralty election to be delivered in October.

Last night Gen. O'Dwyer addressed a meeting of the City CIO council at Fraternal Clubhouse. He is scheduled to make other "non-political" addresses this month. But none of these, according to Johnson, will be considered campaign speeches. The real political battle, he indicated, will take place in October and November.

All GIs With 70 Points to Be Out of Europe By Christmas

PARIS, Sept. 6 (UP).—Every U.S. soldier with 70 discharge points or over will be out of the European theatre before Christmas, and 1,300,000 officers and men are scheduled to clear the European theatre before the end of the year, it was announced today.

Brig. Gen. George S. Eyster, Deputy assistant chief of staff of the USFET (G-3), made the announcement, and said that all enlisted men with 85 points and WACs with 45 points will have left the theatre by the end of October.

New Discharge Plan for Officers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (UP).—The War Department today estab-

lished a new discharge point system for commissioner officers which will return some 600,000 of its 800,000 reserve officers to civilian life by next July 1.

It is estimated that 200,000 officers will be immediately eligible for discharge under critical point scores to be computed on the same basis as those for enlisted men. The officer scores:

Colonels, lieutenant colonels and majors—100.

Captains and first and second lieutenants—85.

Warrant and flight officers—80. Nurses—65.

WAC officers of all grades—44. Physical therapists and dietitians—41.

Cleveland Police Club Union Pickets

CLEVELAND, Sept. 6.—Matthew De More, president of District 54, International Association of Machinists, today protested to police chief George J. Matowitz after 12 of the union's pickets were clubbed by charging mounted police.

Police yesterday sailed into some 500 pickets outside the Parker Appliance Co. plant. A strike of the company's employees has been in progress for two weeks because the company violated seniority procedure during layoff.

The battle began when cars filled with scabs were escorted by police to the plant. Most of the cars were turned back.

Pope Meets Italian Communist

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 6 (UP).—Pope Pius XII granted a private audience today to Eugenio Reale, Italian Communist leader, who has just been appointed Ambassador to Russia.

Grab Nazi Underground Resistance Ring

FRANKFURT, Sept. 6 (UP).—American counter-intelligence agents have smashed Germany's first underground resistance ring, arresting the ringleader and 40 other saboteurs and capturing 1,200 pounds of dynamite, it was disclosed today.

Led by a notorious Gestapo officer from Cologne who worked as a baker in Weimar, the giant of Nazi saboteurs planned to blow up all United States installations in Thuringia. Thuringia since then has been taken over by the Russians.

The gang was betrayed by the 19-year-old blonde mistress of the leader and another girl who was the mistress of another of the saboteurs. The girls led the leader to a rendezvous where he was captured.

5,700,000 Jews Killed by Nazis

The number of Jewish civilians murdered in Europe under Axis domination reached 5,700,000, or 80 percent of the prewar Jewish population, the Institute of Jewish Affairs estimated yesterday.

A report issued by the institute, research affiliate of the World Jewish Congress and the American Jewish Congress, said that this estimate, based on all available statistics, was very conservative.

Daily Worker

New York, Friday, September 7, 1945



Tokyo Shambles: When the Americans occupy the Japanese capital Saturday, they will see scenes like the one above, the work of our airmen. This devastation was once the flourishing Asakusa section of Tokyo. The only buildings remaining are burned out concrete structures that managed to escape our bombers' direct hits.

Stinnes and 40 Ruhr Magnates Arrested

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN GERMANY, Sept. 6 (UP).—Hugo Stinnes, German coal and shipping magnate, and 40 other Ruhr industrialists of the Rhine-Westphalian coal syndicate have been arrested on orders of the Allied Control Commission, it was announced today.

The arrests, carried out by field security officers, were understood to have been made in execution of Potsdam conference statements pledging that all persons hostile to Allied purposes would be removed from public office and from responsible positions in private enterprise.

Stinnes is a son of the late Hugo Stinnes, whose industrial combines contributed to the strength of the German empire which brought about World War I. The output of the younger Stinnes' mines helped build the Nazi war machine.

Twenty-two members of the Nassau County Police Department were transferred in yesterday's action, some of whom were promoted and some demoted.

MINEOLA, L. I. — Police Chief Stephen J. Webber of Port Washington was suspended from the force yesterday in a shake-up around the gambling probe. Early this week he was questioned on bribery charges.

Hopkins, former presidential ad-

visor, spoke at the Hotel Astor where he formally took over his new job as the cloak and suit industry's \$25,000-a-year impartial chairman. He warned against skyrocketing prices as a danger that would hit "the vast majority of us right in the neck."

Prague Official for Nazis Hanged Shortly After Trial

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 6 (UP).—Dr. Joseph Pfitzner, Deputy Mayor of Prague during the German occupation, was hanged today, 2½ hours after he was convicted of treason in Czechoslovakia's first war criminal trial.

Schwellenbach approved the index "for what it is designed to measure" but announced the name would be changed to ends its "use for purposes for which it is not adapted."

One of the principal peacetime uses of the index was as a basis for cost of living clauses in union contracts which provided that wages should be boosted as the index rose.

Schwellenbach said the index will be continued under the name of "consumers' price index for moderate income families in large cities."

French Visit Poland

WARSAW, Sept. 6 (Polpress).—A delegation of French industrialists has arrived in Poland to negotiate a trade agreement.

Valentine Quits; To Be Air Actor

Police Commissioner Valentine yesterday resigned from the Police Department to join the radio show "Gangbusters." His resignation, after 42 years service, will become effective Sept. 14.

In the radio program, Valentine will take the role of chief investigator and commentator. He will work under Frank D. Waterman, Jr., president of Waterman Fountain Pen Co., the show's sponsor.

"Gangbusters" will be on the air beginning Sept. 15, Saturday nights, from 9 to 9:30 p. m. Produced by Phillip Lord, it dramatizes law enforcement cases around the crime-does-not-pay theme.

Prosperity Requires Jobs for All: Hopkins

Jobs for all are necessary for a prosperous America, Harry L. Hopkins told a luncheon tendered him yesterday.

Hopkins, former presidential ad-

visor, spoke at the Hotel Astor where he formally took over his new job as the cloak and suit industry's \$25,000-a-year impartial chairman.

He warned against skyrocketing prices as a danger that would hit "the vast majority of us right in the neck."

Prague Official for Nazis

Hanged Shortly After Trial

Karl Herman Frank, Nazi overlord of Czechoslovakia, who is No. 1 on this country's war criminal list.

Pfitzner was convicted on four charges—aiding the enemy, speaking and acting in favor of the Nazis, taking part in Nazi organizations and defrauding the city in financial deals with the Germans.

Order Deportation of Kuhn to Germany

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (UP).—Attorney General Tom C. Clark today ordered the deportation to Germany of Fritz Julius Kuhn, former leader of the German-American Bund.

Kuhn is now at Ellis Island, N. Y., and will probably be placed aboard the S.S. Antioch Victory, which sails next week, the announcement said.

McNutt Appointed to Philippine Post

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (UP).—President Truman today announced that he is nominating Paul V. McNutt to serve again as United States High Commissioner to the Philippines.